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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

		Apı	plication No.	Applicant(s)	·			
Office Action Summary		. 10	/662,996	KAWASAKI ET A	AL.			
		Exa	aminer	Art Unit				
		Pet	er L. Ludwig	. 3621				
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this commun	ication appears	on the cover sheet	with the correspondence a	ddress			
A SH WHIC - Exte after - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD F CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE M nsions of time may be available under the provisions SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this comn period for reply is specified above, the maximum st re to reply within the set or extended period for reply reply received by the Office later than three months a ed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	IAILING DATE ( of 37 CFR 1.136(a). nunication. atutory period will apple will, by statute, cause	OF THIS COMMUN In no event, however, may ly and will expire SIX (6) Mo the application to become	NICATION. a reply be timely filed  ONTHS from the mailing date of this ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status								
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) file	ed on 29 Decem	nber 2003.					
-		2b)⊠ This actio						
3)	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is							
,	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.							
Dispositi	on of Claims	•						
4)🖂	Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the a	application.						
•	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.							
5)	5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
6)⊠	Claim(s) <u>1-20</u> is/are rejected.							
7)	Claim(s) is/are objected to.							
8)□	Claim(s) are subject to restrict	ction and/or elec	ction requirement.					
Applicati	on Papers	•	•					
9)[	The specification is objected to by the	e Examiner.		,				
10)🖂	The drawing(s) filed on <u>15 Septembe</u>	e <u>r 2003</u> is/are: a	a)⊠ accepted or b)	objected to by the Exa	miner.			
	Applicant may not request that any object	ction to the drawi	ng(s) be held in abey	ance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).	•			
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including	the correction is	required if the drawin	ng(s) is objected to. See 37 C	FR 1.121(d).			
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.								
Priority u	nder 35 U.S.C. § 119							
<ul> <li>12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).</li> <li>a) All b) Some * c) None of:</li> <li>1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.</li> <li>2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No</li> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.</li> </ul>								
Attachmen	c(s)							
2) 🔲 Notic 3) 🔯 Inform	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (P nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) · No(s)/Mail Date <u>09/15/2003</u> .	TO-948)	Paper No	v Summary (PTO-413) o(s)/Mail Date f Informal Patent Application				

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### **DETAILED ACTION**

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
   The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- 2. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Applicant does not distinctly point out which decryption key is being used in line 13. There are two decryption keys pointed out and examiner is unsure if they are the same or different and how they are obtained.
- 3. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Applicant does not distinctly point out how the determination is being performed in lines 18-20. There are many ways to perform this determination, which are all different.

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## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 5. Claims 1-12, and 14-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Downs et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,226,618) [hereinafter Downs].
- 6. As per claim 1, Downs teaches a license issuance server for issuing a license for execution of software, comprising:
  - random symmetric key and uses it to encrypt the content. 302 Sender runs the encrypted content through a hash algorithm to produce the content digest (Fig. 3, col. 15)), responsive to an encryption key generation request for the software (When the End-User(s) completes shopping they submit the purchase request to the Electronic digital Content Store(s) 103 for processing (col. 18)), for generating a software encryption key and a software decryption key for decrypting the software encrypted using the software encryption key (Fig. 1D);
  - license issuing means, responsive to a license issue request including device
     identification information fixedly recorded on a recording medium in a processing
     device which is a target of permission to run the software (The Clearinghouse
     Transaction Log 178 can be used by the Content Provider(s) 101 to determine what
     Content 113 of his has been sold and enables him to create a bill to each Electronic

Digital Content Store(s) 103 for royalties owed him. Other electronic means besides billing can alternatively be used to settle accounts between the Content Provider(s) 101 and Electronic Digital Content Store(s) 103 (Fig. 9, col. 76, lines 18-25)), for encrypting the software decryption key by using the device identification information and outputting a software license including the encrypted software decryption key (The data is encrypted so as to only be decryptable by a data decrypting key, the data decrypting key being encrypted using a first public key, and the encrypted data being accessible to the user's system (abstract); both the Content 113 and the Keys (described below) are encrypted and packed in SCs, Electronic Digital Content Store(s) 103 or any other hosting agent can not directly access decrypted Content 113 without clearance from the Clearinghouse(s) and notification to the Content Provider(s) 101(col. 9, lines 55-60)).

- 7. As per claim 2, Downs teaches claim 1 as described above. Downs further teaches wherein, if the encryption key generation request is received from a different computer connected via a network, said software encryption key generating means transmits the generated software encryption key to said different computer (The Secure Digital Content Electronic Distribution System 100 is independent of the transmission network connecting the Electronic Digital Content Store(s) 103 and End-User Device(s) 109. It supports both point-to-point such as the Internet and broadcast distribution models such as broadcast television (col. 11, lines 56-61)).
- 8. As per claim 3, Downs teaches claim 1 as described above. Downs further teaches wherein, if the license issue request is received from a different computer connected via a network, said license issuing means transmits the generated software license to said

different computer (Only users who have decryption keys can unlock the encrypted Content, and the Clearinghouse(s) releases decryption keys only for authorized and appropriate usage requests. The Clearinghouse(s) will not clear bogus requests from unknown or unauthorized parties or requests that do not comply with the content's usage conditions as set by the content proprietors (col. 7, lines 31-37; Examiner is interpreting this as the ability to facilitate with "different" computers)).

- 9. As per claim 4, Downs teaches a software provision server for providing software whose execution is to be restricted by a license, comprising:
  - generation request for the software, for generating a software encryption key and a software decryption key for decrypting the software encrypted using the software encryption key (The data is encrypted so as to only be decryptable by a data decrypting key, the data decrypting key being encrypted using a first public key, and the encrypted data being accessible to the user's system (col. 3, lines 42-46), If the requested use of the content does not comply with the usage conditions, e.g., the number of copies has been exhausted, the End-User Device(s) will not perform the request (col. 7, lines 52-55));
  - software encrypting means for encrypting the software by using the software encryption key generated by said software encryption key generating means (Step Process 301 Sender generates a random symmetric key and uses it to encrypt the content (Fig. 3, col. 15));

software providing means, responsive to input of a software request which is received from a processing device as a target of permission to run the software (Fig. 1B) and which includes device identification information fixedly recorded on a recording medium in the processing device, for transmitting the software encrypted by said software encrypting means to the processing device (A second watermark is embedded in the Content at the End-User Device(s) to identify the content purchaser (or licensee) and End-User Device(s), specify the purchase or license conditions and date, and add any other pertinent information (col. 7, lines 61-65); The End-User Device(s) 109 can be any player device that contains an End-User Player Application 195 (described later) compliant with the Secure Digital Content Electronic Distribution System 100 specifications. These devices may include PCS, set top boxes (IRDs), and Internet appliances. The End-User Player Application 195 could be implemented in software and/or consumer electronics hardware. In addition to performing play, record, and library management functions, the End-User Player Application 195 performs SC processing to enable rights management in the End-User Device(s) 109. The End-User Device(s) 109 manages the download and storage of the SCs containing the Digital Content; requests and manages receipt of the encrypted Digital Content keys from the Clearinghouse(s) 105; processes the watermark(s) every time the Digital Content is copied or played; manages the number of copies made (or deletion of the copy) in accordance with the Digital Content's Usage Conditions; and performs the copy to an external media or portable consumer device if permitted. The portable consumer device can perform a subset of the End-User Player Application 195 functions in order to

process the content's Usage Conditions embedded in the watermark (col. 11, lines 30-52));

- license issuing means (End-User(s) that have secured a license (col. 7, lines 4-5), responsive to input of the software request from the processing device, for encrypting the software decryption key by using the device identification information and outputting a software license including the encrypted software decryption key to the processing device (After inscribing any required watermark to this content buffer, the buffer is passed to the scrambling function for Re-Encryption 194. A processor efficient secure encryption algorithm such as IBM's SEAL encryption technology is used to re-encrypt the Content 113 using a random Symmetric Key (Fig. 1D; col. 82, lines 28-34; Examiner is interpreting the watermark to hold the identification information as stated earlier)).
- 10. As per claim 5, Downs further teaches a processing device for executing software whose execution is restricted by a license, comprising:
  - a recording medium on which device identification information is fixedly recorded (Since watermarks become an integral part of the Content, they are carried in the copies independent of whether the copies were authorized or not. Thus the Digital Content always contains information regarding its source and its permitted use regardless of where the content resides or where it comes from. This information may be used to combat illegal use of the Content (col. 7-8, lines 66-67 and 1-5));

- decryption key decrypting means, responsive to reception of a software decryption key which has been encrypted, for decrypting the software decryption key by using the device identification information recorded on said recording medium as a decryption key (The Clearinghouse(s) 105 provides the licensing authorization and record keeping for all transactions that relate to the sale and/or permitted use of the Content 113 encrypted in a SC. When the Clearinghouse(s) 105 receives a request for a decryption key for the Content 113 from an intermediate or End-User(s), the Clearinghouse(s) 105 validates the integrity and authenticity of the information in the request; verifies that the request was authorized by an Electronic Digital Content Store(s) or Content Provider(s) 101; and verifies that the requested usage complies with the content Usage Conditions as defined by the Content Provider(s) 101. Once these verifications are satisfied, the Clearinghouse(s) 105 sends the decryption key for the Content 113 to the requesting End-User(s) packed in a License SC. The key is encrypted in a manner so that only the authorized user can retrieve it. If the End-User's request is not verifiable, complete, or authorized, the Clearinghouse(s) 105 repudiates the request for the decryption key (col. 10, lines 50-72));
- software decrypting means, responsive to reception from a software provision server of the software which has been encrypted, for decrypting the software by using the software decryption key decrypted by said decryption key decrypting means as a decryption key (The Clearinghouse(s) 105 provides the licensing authorization and record keeping for all transactions that relate to the sale and/or permitted use of the Content 113 encrypted in a SC. When the Clearinghouse(s) 105

receives a request for a decryption key for the Content 113 from an intermediate or End-User(s), the Clearinghouse(s) 105 validates the integrity and authenticity of the information in the request; verifies that the request was authorized by an Electronic Digital Content Store(s) or Content Provider(s) 101; and verifies that the requested usage complies with the content Usage Conditions as defined by the Content Provider(s) 101. Once these verifications are satisfied, the Clearinghouse(s) 105 sends the decryption key for the Content 113 to the requesting End-User(s) packed in a License SC. The key is encrypted in a manner so that only the authorized user can retrieve it. If the End-User's request is not verifiable, complete, or authorized, the Clearinghouse(s) 105 repudiates the request for the decryption key (col. 10, lines 50-72; Examiner is interpreting the fact that the encrypted package containing the decrypting key is only available to the 'authorized user' that this is a decryption key for the encrypted package)).

- 11. As per claim 6, Downs teaches a license issuance server for issuing a license for execution of software, comprising:
  - attach/detach key information issuing means, responsive to an attach/detach key information generation request including device identification information fixedly recorded on a recording medium in a processing device which is a target of permission to run the software, for generating attach/detach key information including the device identification information and an attach/detach key-specific encryption key (Fig. 1A), and recording the generated attach/detach key information on a hardware key which can be attached to and detached from the processing device (It should be understood that this process like any of the other

processes described on the Work Flow Manager 154 can run on a variety of hardware and software platforms. This method may be practiced on any computer readable medium, including but not limited to floppy diskettes, CD ROMS and removable hard disk drives (col. 53-54 and lines 65-67 and 1-3), A Work Flow Manager Tool 154 schedules Content 113 to be processed and tracks the Content 113 as it flows through the various steps of Content 113 preparation and packaging to maintain high quality assurance (col. 9, lines 18-21). These can be adapted to follow technical advances in digital content compression/encoding, encryption, and formatting methods, allowing the Content Provider(s) 101 to utilize best tools as they evolve over time in the marketplace (col. 9, lines 43-47));

- encrypting a software decryption key for decrypting the software which is provided in an encrypted state (The data is encrypted so as to only be decryptable by a data decrypting key, the data decrypting key being encrypted using a first public key, (abstract)), by using the attach/detach key-specific encryption key, and outputting license information including the encrypted software decryption key (and the encrypted data being accessible to the user's system (abstract; Examiner is interpreting the fact that the attach/detach mechanism can be used for the invention that any encryption key assigned to the device is specific to that device)).
- 12. As per claim 7, Downs teaches claim 6 as described above. Downs further teaches wherein said license issuing means includes, in the license information, a license count indicating a number of devices permitted to simultaneously execute the software (Usage

Conditions – A part that contains information that describes usage options, rules, and restrictions to be imposed on an End-User (s) for use of the Content (col. 29, lines 40-42)).

- 13. As per claim 8, Downs teaches claim 6 as described above. Downs further teaches wherein said hardware key has tamper resistance (The Secret User Key (not shown) is protected by breaking the key into multiple parts and storing pieces of the key in multiple locations throughout the End-User(s)' computer. This area of the code is protected with Tamper Resistant Software technology so as not to divulge how the key is segmented and where it is stored. Preventing access to this key by even the End-User(s) helps to prevent piracy or sharing of the Content 113 with other computers (col. 80, lines 30-38)).
- 14. As per claim 9, Downs teaches claim 6 as described above. Downs further teaches wherein said license issuing means encrypts the license information before outputting same (Disclosed is a method and apparatus of securely providing data to a user's system. The data is encrypted so as to only be decryptable by a data decrypting key, the data decrypting key being encrypted using a first public key, and the encrypted data being accessible to the user's system (abstract)).
- 15. As per claim 10, Downs teaches claim 9 as described above. Downs further teaches wherein said license issuing means encrypts the license information by using the attach/detach key-specific encryption key (Disclosed is a method and apparatus of securely providing data to a user's system. The data is encrypted so as to only be decryptable by a data decrypting key, the data decrypting key being encrypted using a first public key, and the encrypted data being accessible to the user's system (abstract)).

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16. As per claim 11, Downs teaches claim 6 as described above. Downs further teaches further comprising license issue charge calculating means for storing past records on the license information output from said license issuing means, and calculating, based on the stored license information, a license issue charge to be billed to a provider of the software (The Clearinghouse Transaction Log 178 can be used by the Content Provider(s) 101 to determine what Content 113 of his has been sold and enables him to create a bill to each Electronic Digital Content Store(s) 103 for royalties owed him. Other electronic means besides billing can alternatively be used to settle accounts between the Content Provider(s) 101 and Electronic Digital Content Store(s) 103 (col. 76, lines 18-25)).

- 17. As per claim 12, Downs teaches a software provision server for providing software whose execution is to be restricted by a license, comprising:
  - information generation request including device identification information fixedly recorded on a recording medium in a processing device which is a target of permission to run the software, for generating attach/detach key information including the device identification information and an attach/detach key-specific encryption key (Fig. 1A), and recording the generated attach/detach key information on a hardware key which can be attached to and detached from the processing device (It should be understood that this process like any of the other processes described on the Work Flow Manager 154 can run on a variety of hardware and software platforms. This method may be practiced on any computer readable medium, including but not limited to floppy diskettes, CD ROMS and removable hard disk drives

(col. 53-54 and lines 65-67 and 1-3), A Work Flow Manager Tool 154 schedules Content 113 to be processed and tracks the Content 113 as it flows through the various steps of Content 113 preparation and packaging to maintain high quality assurance (col. 9, lines 18-21). These can be adapted to follow technical advances in digital content compression/encoding, encryption, and formatting methods, allowing the Content Provider(s) 101 to utilize best tools as they evolve over time in the marketplace (col. 9, lines 43-47));

- random symmetric key and uses it to encrypt the content. 302 Sender runs the encrypted content through a hash algorithm to produce the content digest (Fig. 3, col. 15)) for generating a software encryption key for encrypting and decrypting the software, and a software decryption key for decrypting data encrypted by using the software encryption key (The data is encrypted so as to only be decryptable by a data decrypting key, the data decrypting key being encrypted using a first public key, and the encrypted data being accessible to the user's system (abstract));
- software encrypting means for encrypting the software by using the software encryption key generated by said software encryption key generating means (The data is encrypted so as to only be decryptable by a data decrypting key, the data decrypting key being encrypted using a first public key, and the encrypted data being accessible to the user's system (abstract));

- software providing means, responsive to input of a software request from the processing device, for transmitting the software encrypted by said software encrypting means to the processing device (The data is encrypted so as to only be decryptable by a data decrypting key, the data decrypting key being encrypted using a first public key, and the encrypted data being accessible to the user's system (abstract));
- license issuing means, responsive to a license issue request for the software, for encrypting the software decryption key by using the attach/detach key-specific encryption key, and outputting license information including the encrypted software decryption key (The data is encrypted so as to only be decryptable by a data decrypting key, the data decrypting key being encrypted using a first public key... and the encrypted data being accessible to the user's system (abstract; Examiner is interpreting the fact that the attach/detach mechanism can be used for the invention that any encryption key assigned to said device is specific to said device)).
- 18. As per claim 14, Downs teaches a software execution management device for managing status of execution of software whose execution is restricted by a license, comprising:
  - a recording medium on which device identification information is fixedly recorded (Since watermarks become an integral part of the Content, they are carried in the copies independent of whether the copies were authorized or not. Thus the Digital Content always contains information regarding its source and its permitted use regardless of where the content resides or where it comes from. This information may be used to combat illegal use of the Content (col. 7-8, lines 66-67 and 1-5));

- hardware key connecting means for reading attach/detach key information including an attach/detach key-specific encryption key and permission target device identification information specifying a device which is a target of permission to run the software, from a hardware key storing the attach/detach key information when the hardware key is attached (It should be understood that this process like any of the other processes described on the Work Flow Manager 154 can run on a variety of hardware and software platforms. This method may be practiced on any computer readable medium, including but not limited to floppy diskettes, CD ROMS and removable hard disk drives (col. 53-54 and lines 65-67 and 1-3); A Work Flow Manager Tool 154 schedules Content 113 to be processed and tracks the Content 113 as it flows through the various steps of Content 113 preparation and packaging to maintain high quality assurance (col. 9, lines 18-21). These can be adapted to follow technical advances in digital content compression/encoding, encryption, and formatting methods, allowing the Content Provider(s) 101 to utilize best tools as they evolve over time in the marketplace (col. 9, lines 43-47), Another encrypted object, in this example a Transaction ID encrypted object 205 is shown. And Usage Conditions 206 for content licensing management as described below. The SC(s) 200 comprises Usage Conditions 206, Transaction ID encrypted object 205, an Application ID encrypted object 207, and encrypted symmetric key object 204, all signed with an End-User Digital Signature 202 (col. 14-15, lines 63-67 and 1-5));
- software key decrypting means, responsive to input of license information including
   an encrypted software decryption key for decrypting the software which has been

encrypted and a number of computers permitted to execute the software simultaneously, for decrypting the software decryption key by using the attach/detach key-specific encryption key (It should be understood that this process like any of the other processes described on the Work Flow Manager 154 can run on a variety of hardware and software platforms. This method may be practiced on any computer readable medium, including but not limited to floppy diskettes, CD ROMS and removable hard disk drives (col. 53-54 and lines 65-67 and 1-3); Disclosed is a method and apparatus of securely providing data to a user's system. The data is encrypted so as to only be decryptable by a data decrypting key, the data decrypting key being encrypted using a first public key, and the encrypted data being accessible to the user's system (abstract; Examiner is interpreting "a number of computers" as allowing one computer connected));

decryption key managing means for monitoring computers connected via a network to detect a number of computers executing the software, and transferring the software decryption key decrypted by said software key decrypting means to a number of computers equal to or smaller than the number of computers permitted to execute the software simultaneously (Disclosed is a method and apparatus of securely providing data to a user's system. The data is encrypted so as to only be decryptable by a data decrypting key, the data decrypting key being encrypted using a first public key, and the encrypted data being accessible to the user's system (abstract); The Content Dispersement Tool provides a user the ability to implement the Content Dispersement Process 814 as described above. Once the Content 113 has been approved

for release, the SC(s) for the Content 113 are placed in the queue of the Content Dispersement Process. The Content Dispersement Tool monitors the queue and performs immediate transfer of the SC(s) files or batch transfer of a group of SC(s) files based on the configuration settings provided by the Content Provider(s) 101. The Content Provider(s) 101 can also optionally configure the Content Dispersement Tool to automatically hold all SC(s) in this queue until they are manually flagged for release (col. 67, lines 35-46)).

- 19. As per claim 15, Downs teaches a license issuing method for issuing a license for execution of software, comprising the steps of:
  - software encryption key and a software decryption key for decrypting the software encrypted by using the software encryption key (When the End- User(s) completes shopping they submit the purchase request to the Electronic digital Content Store(s) 103 for processing (col. 18); Disclosed is a method and apparatus of securely providing data to a user's system. The data is encrypted so as to only be decryptable by a data decrypting key, the data decrypting key being encrypted using a first public key, and the encrypted data being accessible to the user's system (abstract));
  - encrypting, in response to a license issue request including device identification
    information fixedly recorded on a recording medium in a processing device which is
    a target of permission to run the software, the software decryption key by using the
    device identification information, and outputting a software license including the

encrypted software decryption key (Disclosed is a method and apparatus of securely providing data to a user's system. The data is encrypted so as to only be decryptable by a data decrypting key, the data decrypting key being encrypted using a first public key, and the encrypted data being accessible to the user's system (abstract) A second watermark is embedded in the Content at the End-User Device(s) to identify the content purchaser (or licensee) and End-User Device(s), specify the purchase or license conditions and date, and add any other pertinent information (col. 7, lines 61-65); The End-User Device(s) 109 can be any player device that contains an End-User Player Application 195 (described later) compliant with the Secure Digital Content Electronic Distribution System 100 specifications. These devices may include PCS, set top boxes (IRDs), and Internet appliances (col. 11, lines 30-34)).

- 16. As per claim 16, Downs teaches a license issuing method for issuing a license for execution of software, comprising the steps of:
  - enerating, in response to an attach/detach key information generation request including device identification information fixedly recorded on a recording medium in a processing device which is a target of permission to run the software, attach/detach key information including the device identification information and an attach/detach key-specific encryption key, and recording the generated attach/detach key information on a hardware key which can be attached to and detached from the processing device (It should be understood that this process like any of the other processes described on the Work Flow Manager 154 can run on a variety of hardware and software platforms. This method may be practiced on any computer

readable medium, including but not limited to floppy diskettes, CD ROMS and removable hard disk drives (col. 53-54 and lines 65-67 and 1-3); Fig. 5, The Content 113 is stored in the End-User Device(s) 109 in compressed form to reduce the storage size requirement (col. 27, lines 15-17));

- encrypting, in response to a license issue request for the software, a software decryption key for decrypting the software provided in an encrypted state, by using the attach/detach key-specific encryption key, and outputting license information including the encrypted software decryption key (When the End- User(s) completes shopping they submit the purchase request to the Electronic digital Content Store(s) 103 for processing (col. 18); Disclosed is a method and apparatus of securely providing data to a user's system. The data is encrypted so as to only be decryptable by a data decrypting key, the data decrypting key being encrypted using a first public key, and the encrypted data being accessible to the user's system (abstract)).
- 17. As per claim 17, Downs teaches a license issuing program for issuing a license for execution of software, wherein said license issuing program causes a computer to perform the processes of:
  - software encryption key and a software decryption key for decrypting the software encrypted by using the software encryption key (When the End- User(s) completes shopping they submit the purchase request to the Electronic digital Content Store(s) 103 for processing (col. 18); Disclosed is a method and apparatus of securely providing data

to a user's system. The data is encrypted so as to only be decryptable by a data decrypting key, the data decrypting key being encrypted using a first public key, and the encrypted data being accessible to the user's system (abstract));

- encrypting, in response to a license issue request including device identification information fixedly recorded on a recording medium in a processing device which is a target of permission to run the software, the software decryption key by using the device identification information, and outputting a software license including the encrypted software decryption key (Disclosed is a method and apparatus of securely providing data to a user's system. The data is encrypted so as to only be decryptable by a data decrypting key, the data decrypting key being encrypted using a first public key, and the encrypted data being accessible to the user's system (abstract) A second watermark is embedded in the Content at the End-User Device(s) to identify the content purchaser (or licensee) and End-User Device(s), specify the purchase or license conditions and date, and add any other pertinent information (col. 7, lines 61-65); The End-User Device(s) 109 can be any player device that contains an End-User Player Application 195 (described later) compliant with the Secure Digital Content Electronic Distribution System 100 specifications. These devices may include PCS, set top boxes (IRDs), and Internet appliances (col. 11, lines 30-34)).
- 18. As per claim 18, Downs teaches a license issuing program for issuing a license for execution of software, wherein said license issuing program causes a computer to perform the processes of:

enerating, in response to an attach/detach key information generation request including device identification information fixedly recorded on a recording medium in a processing device which is a target of permission to run the software, attach/detach key information including the device identification information and an attach/detach key-specific encryption key, and recording the generated attach/detach key information on a hardware key which can be attached to and detached from the processing device (It should be understood that this process like any of the other processes described on the Work Flow Manager 154 can run on a variety of hardware and software platforms. This method may be practiced on any computer readable medium, including but not limited to floppy diskettes, CD ROMS and removable hard disk drives (col. 53-54 and lines 65-67 and 1-3); Fig. 5, The Content 113 is stored in the End-User Device(s) 109 in compressed form to reduce the storage size requirement (col. 27, lines 15-17));

encrypting, in response to a license issue request for the software, a software decryption key for decrypting the software provided in an encrypted state, by using the attach/detach key-specific encryption key, and outputting license information including the encrypted software decryption key (When the End- User(s) completes shopping they submit the purchase request to the Electronic digital Content Store(s) 103 for processing (col. 18); Disclosed is a method and apparatus of securely providing data to a user's system. The data is encrypted so as to only be decryptable by a data decrypting key, the data decrypting key being encrypted using a first public key, and the encrypted data being accessible to the user's system (abstract)).

- 19. As per claim 19, Downs teaches a computer-readable recording medium recording a license issuing program for issuing a license for execution of software, wherein the license issuing program causes the computer to perform the processes of:
  - generating, in response to an encryption key generation request for the software, a software encryption key and a software decryption key for decrypting the software encrypted by using the software encryption key (When the End- User(s) completes shopping they submit the purchase request to the Electronic digital Content Store(s) 103 for processing (col. 18); Disclosed is a method and apparatus of securely providing data to a user's system. The data is encrypted so as to only be decryptable by a data decrypting key, the data decrypting key being encrypted using a first public key, and the encrypted data being accessible to the user's system (abstract));
  - encrypting, in response to a license issue request including device identification information fixedly recorded on a recording medium in a processing device which is a target of permission to run the software, the software decryption key by using the device identification information, and outputting a software license including the encrypted software decryption key (Disclosed is a method and apparatus of securely providing data to a user's system. The data is encrypted so as to only be decryptable by a data decrypting key, the data decrypting key being encrypted using a first public key, and the encrypted data being accessible to the user's system (abstract) A second watermark is embedded in the Content at the End-User Device(s) to identify the content purchaser (or licensee) and End-User Device(s), specify the purchase or license conditions and date, and add any other pertinent information (col. 7, lines 61-65); The End-User Device(s)

109 can be any player device that contains an End-User Player Application 195 (described later) compliant with the Secure Digital Content Electronic Distribution System 100 specifications. These devices may include PCS, set top boxes (IRDs), and Internet appliances (col. 11, lines 30-34)).

- 20. As per claim 20, Downs teaches a computer-readable recording medium recording a license issuing program for issuing a license for execution of software, wherein the license issuing program causes the computer to perform the processes of:
  - egenerating, in response to an attach/detach key information generation request including device identification information fixedly recorded on a recording medium in a processing device which is a target of permission to run the software, attach/detach key information including the device identification information and an attach/detach key-specific encryption key, and recording the generated attach/detach key information on a hardware key which can be attached to and detached from the processing device (It should be understood that this process like any of the other processes described on the Work Flow Manager 154 can run on a variety of hardware and software platforms. This method may be practiced on any computer readable medium, including but not limited to floppy diskettes, CD ROMS and removable hard disk drives (col. 53-54 and lines 65-67 and 1-3); Fig. 5, The Content 113 is stored in the End-User Device(s) 109 in compressed form to reduce the storage size requirement (col. 27, lines 15-17));

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encrypting, in response to a license issue request for the software, a software decryption key for decrypting the software provided in an encrypted state, by using the attach/detach key-specific encryption key, and outputting license information including the encrypted software decryption key (When the End- User(s) completes shopping they submit the purchase request to the Electronic digital Content Store(s) 103 for processing (col. 18); Disclosed is a method and apparatus of securely providing data to a user's system. The data is encrypted so as to only be decryptable by a data decrypting key, the data decrypting key being encrypted using a first public key, and the encrypted data being accessible to the user's system (abstract)).

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## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 20. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 21. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Downs in view of Johnson et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,859,935).
- 22. As per claim 13, Downs teaches a processing device for executing software whose execution is restricted by a license, comprising:
  - a recording medium on which device identification information is fixedly recorded (Since watermarks become an integral part of the Content, they are carried in the copies independent of whether the copies were authorized or not. Thus the Digital Content always contains information regarding its source and its permitted use regardless of where the content resides or where it comes from. This information may be used to combat illegal use of the Content (col. 7-8, lines 66-67 and 1-5));
  - hardware key connecting means for reading attach/detach key information (It should be understood that this process like any of the other processes described on the Work Flow Manager 154 can run on a variety of hardware and software platforms. This method may be practiced on any computer readable medium, including but not limited to floppy diskettes, CD ROMS and removable hard disk drives (col. 53-54 and lines 65-67 and 1-3)) including an attach/detach key-specific encryption key and permission

permission to run the software, from a hardware key storing the attach/detach key information when the hardware key is attached (A Work Flow Manager Tool 154 schedules Content 113 to be processed and tracks the Content 113 as it flows through the various steps of Content 113 preparation and packaging to maintain high quality assurance (col. 9, lines 18-21). These can be adapted to follow technical advances in digital content compression/encoding, encryption, and formatting methods, allowing the Content Provider(s) 101 to utilize best tools as they evolve over time in the marketplace (col. 9, lines 43-47));

- software key decrypting means, responsive to input of license information including an encrypted software decryption key for decrypting the software which has been encrypted, for decrypting the software decryption key by using the attach/detach key-specific encryption key (Disclosed is a method and apparatus of securely providing data to a user's system. The data is encrypted so as to only be decryptable by a data decrypting key, the data decrypting key being encrypted using a first public key, and the encrypted data being accessible to the user's system (abstract));
- permission target device identification information included in the hardware key attached to said hardware key connecting means with the device identification information recorded on said recording medium (It should be understood that this process like any of the other processes described on the Work Flow Manager 154 can run on a variety of hardware and software platforms. This method may be practiced on any

computer readable medium, including but not limited to floppy diskettes, CD ROMS and removable hard disk drives (col. 53-54 and lines 65-67 and 1-3); Fig. 2, The SC(s) 200 comprises Usage Conditions 206, Transaction ID encrypted object 205, an Application ID encrypted object 207, and encrypted symmetric key object 204, all signed with an End-User Digital Signature 202 (col. 15, lines 1-5));

software decrypting means for decrypting the encrypted software by using the software decryption key decrypted by said software key decrypting means if the sameness is confirmed by said identification information determining means (Disclosed is a method and apparatus of securely providing data to a user's system. The data is encrypted so as to only be decryptable by a data decrypting key, the data decrypting key being encrypted using a first public key, and the encrypted data being accessible to the user's system (abstract)).

However, Downs does not further teach the determination of sameness briefly described in the claim. Also, Downs does not teach wherein if the determination does come out equivalent, then the software gets sent to the issuer.

Johnson does teach the determination of sameness (Original source verifying data defining a first source verifying image are stored in memory. The first source verifying image can be produced by a human making marks by hand in a field of a form, which can then be provided by a scanner or a facsimile transmission through image input circuitry. If a second source verifying image is received that is the same as the first source verifying image, an operation is performed that

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would not be performed if the images were not the same, such as an operation accessing a related item of data (abstract); A "sameness criterion" is a criterion that can be applied to an item of data indicating a measure of similarity between two images to obtain an item of data indicating whether the two images are the same (col. 8, lines 5-12)).

Johnson also teaches wherein this verification of sameness must be performed before the action of transferring data can take place (For example, the first source verifying image can be received with a document image, and data defining the document image and the original source verifying data can be stored so that a source verifying image that is the same as the first source verifying image must be received before an operation can access the document data and provide it to image output circuitry for printing or facsimile transmission (abstract)).

Therefore, it would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the determination of sameness with Downs, for the useful purpose of indicating a minimum or maximum value of the measure of similarity that satisfies the criterion, or a range within which or outside which the measure of similarity satisfies the criterion, as taught by Johnson (col. 8, lines 8-12).

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# **Examiner Note**

23. Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings in the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may be applied as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant, in preparing responses, to fully consider the reference in its entirety as potentially teaching all of part of the claimed invention as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the examiner.

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#### Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Peter L. Ludwig whose telephone number is 571-270-1365. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 7:30-5:00, 1st Fri. Off, 2nd Fri.7:30-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick J. Nolan can be reached on 571-272-0847. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

MATTHEW S. GAHT PRIMARY EXAMINER PRIMARY EXAMINER SECHNOLOGY CENTER 3600

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